

Student loans delayed

by Ted Nation
and Sheldon Goldfarb

McGill students have received no financial aid from the Quebec government due to technical problems caused in reprogramming computers at the department of education in Quebec City, a department of education spokesman said yesterday. No letters of acceptance have been sent out yet to any of the students who applied for loans or scholarships at Quebec universities or CEGEPs.

The lack of aid is expected to affect the payment of second term fees and living expenses. However, McGill runs a separate system of loans and bursaries, according to John Richardson, head of McGill Student Aid. "So if students are in particular trouble they can always come to us." But, he added, "We're not in the finance game; if a student wants \$2000 obviously we can't do it. And if the old man makes \$25,000 a year we feel that he should help out."

According to the executive assistant to dean of students, Stanley Kennedy, there are more than fifty loan funds available through the university. As university or faculty loans, these have been supplied through endowments to the university faculties and are available to students in need. Engineering is one faculty that is particularly well-endowed with loan funds.

According to the department of education, 55,000 applications for loans or scholarships were made this year. Figures were unavailable as to how many will be approved or how much money is involved; there was also no breakdown by university as to how many applications were received from each.

First notice of award of scholarship and loans will be sent out by next week to about half of all recipients. Those who applied later will be notified within three weeks.

Cloutier, the Minister of Education for Quebec, announced a plan yesterday to award emergency loans, to which all universities and CEGEPs have agreed. These emergency loans would be available to those students who have been awarded government

loans but who have not received them yet. According to the plan, the student will pay back the emergency loan to the university or CEGEP upon receipt of the government loan.

The spokesman for the department of education said that, of the few complaints that have been received, most have come from CEGEPs outside the Montreal area.

Last year there was a total of 70,000 university students in Quebec. A total of \$370,022 million in student aid was given by the Quebec's department of education. Of this amount, \$1,815,000 was given to McGill.



Students enjoy the first of many rounds of beer at the new pub which opened yesterday in the Union. See article on page 4.

Profs support Haitians

Professors from McGill, Concordia, and Sherbrooke universities have joined the fight to prevent the deportation of 1500 Haitian nationals from Canada.

In an open letter to Prime Minister Trudeau, which will appear in the Gazette tomorrow, the professors urge the Canadian government to grant the Haitians political asylum "on humanitarian grounds" given the fact that the deportees face "severe punishment" upon their return to Haiti.

The letter calls on Trudeau to put aside legal implications surrounding the Haitian issue and to exercise the powers of his office "so that the repressive system these Haitians are fleeing from (under the Duvalier dictatorship) be not coupled with the government's insensitivity to the grave tragic situation that would be created should the Haitians be deported."

The letter asks that the same humanitarian concern shown by the Canadian government in the past with regard to Hungarian, Ugandan, and American refugees "be extended to the Haitian nationals."

The open letter, signed by more than three dozen prominent academics, was drawn up on the initiative of McGill English professor Max Dorsinville. Dorsinville is one of the main organisers of the new campaign to support the threatened Haitians.

In an article entitled "For God's sake, give these people a break," which appeared in yesterday's issue of Le Devoir, the Haitian-born professor made an emotional appeal to Haitians living in Canada to end their long-kept silence on the "anguishing affair" and come out in open support of the Haitians facing deportation. "Do we — Canadians, Quebecois, NeoQuebecois, 'privileged' Haitians — have the right to close our eyes, block our ears, and remain silent while death hangs over the heads of 1500 individuals solely because they thirst for liberty and a better

life?"

Dorsinville wrote the polemical and personalised article in response to an appeal printed last week in Le Devoir by Karl Leveque ("Testimony for those who keep silent.") "I am one of those Haitians that Karl Leveque speaks about in his testimony," Dorsinville said, "...I am not threatened by imminent deportation, nor am I one of those who, having personally experienced Duvalierist repression, have chosen to remain silent about it. But I am well aware that there are Haitians in a 'privileged' position in Canada who think

that their position is safe as long as they remain silent on the fate of 1500 of their compatriots."

Dorsinville called on all Haitians to come down from their ivory towers and "pay their accounts" by showing solidarity for their threatened countrymen. "Enough of this scandal!", Dorsinville said, after pointing out that Canadian immigration has made no effort to grant the Haitians refugee status. "We do not expect miracles. We call on the consciousness of civilised men and ask them to show some compassion in this case."

Law students strike

by Charlie Clark

A lively procession of 1200 Quebec law students marched on the Palais de Justice in Montreal yesterday protesting the "indifference of authorities concerning the quality of professional legal training in Quebec."

Accompanied by a police escort, the block-long parade marched past the Quebec Bar Association on Notre Dame Avenue, singing and chanting slogans against the Bar and the Minister of Education. It was the first time in law student protest of recent years, that students from all over the province were joined together.

The students went on strike to protest a "breach of contract" by the law deans and the Ministry of Education in the long-demanded revising of the professional training program which gives lawyers training in the more practical aspects of law.

In March of 1974, after years of discussion, the Bar and the law deans agreed to establish a new program that would take professional training away from the Bar, where it is currently taught, and place it back in the University milieu. The Bar agreed to this only on the condition that law students be required to follow a uniform

curriculum which would prepare them for the Bar exam. Although this curriculum inhibits a student's ability to concentrate in areas of special interest, the students accepted the proposal and began taking the required courses. The new program was set to begin in September, 1975.

Promised new program delayed

But recently, the authorities have indicated that the new program will not be ready for next year because the Ministry of Education needs more time to consider budgetary factors. This delay leaves students concerned that they will have to

Continued on page 4

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MCM: two pro, one con

From our readers

MCM offers constructive goals.

Your feature on the MCM as a "dead end", which counsels people not to vote, is little more than an example of more-radical-than-thou rhetoric.

The MCM does consistently attack the fundamental goals of the present Montreal administration. In setting as priorities the establishment of neighbourhood control over local events, the building of low-cost housing, community gathering places, day care centres and parks, in advocating the necessity of adequate and free mass transport systems and the gradual elimination of downtown parking lots, MCM is proposing goals which would radically alter the course of development of this city.

And the important point is that a City Council with such goals does have much power to implement them. The municipal administration has under its control the legislation of tax rates, the granting of demolition and construction permits, the allocation of a budget of over \$510 millions yearly.

At present, under the Civic Party's absolute control, all these powers are being used to buy the city a "name" without any concern for the urban environment or for the prices people must pay to live here. A few of the super-rich are profiting at the expense of the majority.

Mass-scale conscientization about the structure and process of political power in this society can only come about when people are given the opportunity to have an influence on the future of their communities. The MCM's stated strategy for democratization of city politics calls for neighbourhood district councils which "have the power to issue public permits which will be obligatory for any enterprise, public or private, affecting land use in the districts."

When the local inhabitants (and not the companies and absentee landlords who now have voting privileges and more than their share of power in Montreal) are setting the policies for the development of this own neighbourhoods, it may well be that confrontations with speculators and exploiters will ensue. That clash will be a learning experience at a personal, relevant level.

Canvassing for MCM in affluent sections of St. Louis riding (i.e. "luxury buildings") has shown me that discontent with what Drapeau is doing and where he is leading us is not limited to the working class and the students. Yet the attitude of "why bother to vote, since Drapeau will be mayor again

anyway?" is surprisingly prevalent. Enough such apathy, or ignorance of the fact that each district is electing City Councillors as well, could result in another victory for an unchecked license to continue to make this city uninhabitable. I urge everyone who is eligible to vote for a viable alternative at City Hall.

Francisco Uribe

Comment

Electing MCM is just first step.

As recent articles in the Daily have shown, the Drapeau administration is not conducting city affairs in the interests of the majority of the population.

The administration has done little to provide low-cost housing, but has helped speculators and developers build high-rent high-rises for businesses and wealthier citizens. It has not concerned itself with providing parks, libraries, recreation centres, or day care centres; instead, it has concentrated on prestige projects like the Olympics and Man and His World.

The administration has allowed snow removal to deteriorate to save money for its grand designs and has not lowered bus and subway fares, except for a partial reduction for senior citizens. It has tried to get away with paying as little as possible to its own employees even though the cost of living is soaring, thus prompting strikes by transit workers and firemen. And in all its actions, the administration has acted secretly, not letting the public it supposedly represents know how it is managing the city's affairs and how it is paying for them.

The main opposition party in Sunday's election, the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM), is campaigning on these issues. It has promised to concentrate on building low-cost housing rather than high-rises; to provide more parks, libraries, etc.; to lower and eventually eliminate bus and subway fares, beginning with fares for senior citizens; to pay better wages to city employees and generally improve relations between them and the administration; and to run an open government, one that explains its policies and finances. The MCM has also promised to democratize the present electoral and representative systems.

To get money to accomplish its aims, the MCM says it will reform the tax structure to make the wealthier sectors of the population pay more while easing the burden on lower-class taxpayers.

This program includes significant reforms, but we should not have any illusions about the MCM. It is a mixed group, drawing support from some

sections of the business community as well as from lower-class groups.

The business groups supporting the MCM are mainly unhappy with the present administration's corruption, inefficiency, and open authoritarianism. They are not particularly interested in the bulk of the reforms in the MCM program.

So just electing the MCM is not enough. The popular forces will have to exert pressure on an MCM government to make sure it carries out its proposed reforms.

Even those reforms, it is true, will not of themselves destroy the present exploitive form of society. Unless the developers and other profiteers are eliminated, pressures to build high-rises and other prestige projects instead of low-cost housing, parks, etc. will continue to exist, because it is more profitable to build grand projects than to meet people's needs. Ultimately, society will have to be restructured to remove those pressures.

But we should still fight for immediate reforms like those the MCM is proposing. Those reforms will significantly improve the living conditions of many Montrealers; they will be gains for the working people of the city. And the struggle for these reforms can be made part of a larger struggle to restructure society, since winning these reforms will be an encouragement to fight for greater things.

To cure a disease, you have to attack the cause. But you cannot just ignore the symptoms and let the patient suffer while the cause is being attacked. You must provide temporary relief by treating the symptoms at the same time as you attack the cause.

Similarly, we should support the MCM — making sure it gains power and carries out its proposed reforms — to alleviate the symptoms of exploitation while continuing to attack what lies behind the symptoms.

Sheldon Goldfarb

Comment

MCM will prove as impotent as other NDP groups.

The two analyses the Daily published yesterday on the municipal elections — both anti-Drapeau but taking opposing stands on MCM's ability to significantly change things — reflects a debate that takes place every time elections roll around. How are ordinary working people going to improve their rapidly-deteriorating living conditions and build a society that works for, not against them?

If one narrows the enemy to just the dictatorial idiosyncrasies of Drapeau, the answer —

as his electoral opponents will tell you — is easy: just get rid of the bum! But if, as seems the case, the problem lies more with a municipal apparatus which, like its provincial and federal counterparts, is set up and run by big business the answer is more complex.

The question boils down to this: can Montrealers genuinely concerned with fixing up this city support, critically or otherwise, a party dominated by reformist Parti Quebecois organizers and trade union bureaucrats? (And whatever the composition of MCM's membership, that is the makeup of its leadership.)

Certainly, it appears that many people who have a lot more at stake in Sunday's elections than we students are somewhat skeptical about MCM. MCM has failed to sink solid roots in many working class districts — hardly surprising considering the hasty way the PQ, the unions, the NDP and some progressive anglophone groups got together last spring to form the party. Nominating meetings for delegates to a founding congress held a few weeks later were virtually parachuted into many neighbourhoods.

Thus, in St. Henri, for example — where MCM mayoral candidate Jacques Couture has been working for 18 years — the MCM has not received the support of most popular groups. For a party whose program revolves around "participatory democracy", that's a pretty poor showing.

And you can't blame working people for doubting MCM — a skepticism that surely doesn't come from any "revolutionary purity" allegedly rampant among student critics of MCM. Inevitably, once in power, reformists end up serving the same financial interests they pretend to oppose. Does MCM merit any more faith than did Barrett's NDP in B.C., or Crombie's "reform" slate in Toronto? Ask a B.C. trade unionist currently fighting some of Barrett's anti-labour moves or the province's native peoples how much things have improved since the NDP got in.

To those who argue that there is nothing inevitable about MCM's becoming coopted, one can only respond that it already is coopted. Led by social-democrats convinced of the possibility of "humanising" a rotten system without changing its profit-seeking roots, the MCM has already managed to pick up support from some sectors of Montreal's ruling circles. (Witness the editorial support from at least two Montreal daily papers). Conscious of the need to replace Drapeau with a cleaner, fresher force that can contain growing popular disenchantment within safe limits, and attracted by what the Gazette aptly termed MCM's "moderate approach", these

sectors are apparently convinced that MCM can run their show better than the decrepit Civic Party. Couture has already shown his qualifications as social pacifier as an administrator for one of the local community centres (CLSCs) set up by Bill 65 — a law criticized by most city popular groups as a cooptive measure designed to smash community control.

So why not get MCM in and then pressure it to fulfill its program, as some of its more critical supporters have suggested? Aside from the limited nature of a program that attacks symptoms and not causes (as noted in yesterday's article by a Volume 57 staffer), the problem is that such pressure is ineffective, doomed to cooptation, unless it comes from an organized, independent force. Tied to the MCM middle-class leadership, dependent on the social-democrat PQ and trade union leaders, Montreal's working people cannot have an independent voice until they have an independent, fighting organization.

Working within MCM can only mean diffusing organising energy which is needed more urgently elsewhere at this point.

Which brings us to the only real alternative in these elections. In no way is the criticism of the electoral opportunism and reformism of MCM's leadership a call for sitting back, folding our hands, and waiting for some far-off radical change. Right now, progressives in the community clinics, the popular groups and the workplaces of working class neighbourhoods who have declined the invitation to get caught up in the dead-end trap of reformism are continuing to build for a strong, independent workers' movement. Sure they're concerned about reforms — day care centres, better housing, improved health conditions — but they're convinced the success of these struggles will be determined not by who is in City Hall, but by who is in the streets — by the militancy and determination of Montreal's working people to fight for their rights.

And when such day-by-day, painfully-slow grass-roots organizing — always pointing out the limits of reforms and the need to change the system as a whole — reaches a maturity and strength, then people may decide to use elections, municipal or otherwise, to challenge the power of big business.

No one is denying that Drapeau is a pig or that Montreal's working people need a government that fights for rather than against them. But it is illusory to believe that MCM — a reformist-led party that funnels popular discontent into proper channels — can form such a government.

Julian Sher

Editorial

Repression in the schools

The recently announced resignation of McGill sociology professor Marlene Dixon in protest against repressive departmental rule exposes only the tip of a very ugly iceberg... repression in the schools.

As Dixon herself noted in her resignation letter, the harassment she faced as a radical in "liberal" academia has been par for the course in educational establishments for years now. While McGill itself can boast of the firing of Stanley Gray and the abortive hatchet jobs on Dixon in 1972 and on Pauline Vaillancourt in 1973, other universities in Quebec and throughout Canada have an equally proud track record.

At the Université du Québec, for example, professors, students and support staff are contesting the "Réforme Déprés" — a sweeping centralisation of power in the state-controlled school that threatens, among other things, to tighten control over teaching and research. In the rest of Canada, the censures by the Canadian Association of University Teachers — urging a boycott to express outrage over repressive actions — are still on against Simon Fraser (censured in 1968, 1971 for purging its sociology faculty); University of New Brunswick (1969); Université du Québec (1971); University of Victoria (1971); and University of Ottawa (1972).

Moreover, in addition to the blatant repression that comes down in firings, there is the more subtle kind that surrounds hirings — as when committees dominated by conservative faculty members select mediocre candidates over more dynamic, but radical teachers. The deadwood in many of McGill's Arts faculties shows how common this practice is.

With a few token radicals permitted as window-dressing, liberal institutions can continue their facade of political "neutrality" and "academic freedom". But far from being aberrations in a basically open-minded society, these repressive trends are but the logical consequences of a school system plugged into the corporate establishment.

Schools are designed to produce compliant defenders of the social order. And when that social order comes increasingly under attack through economic turmoil, labour militancy — "the politicization of the masses" as Quebec Chief Justice Deschenes so quaintly put it — it's only natural that its rulers get a little nervous about their ideological domination. In times such as these, you'd hardly want people asking the wrong type of questions about what's rotten with society and the monopolies that dominate it — especially if you're one of those monopolies. The Conseil du Patronat said as much recently when it called for the separation of the professional and general CEGEP sectors for fear that its future technicians were being "contaminated" by the "contestaire" attitude in the more academic courses.

Such ideological repression is part of a wider move by the state to better rationalize its educational machine to meet big business' needs. The past months in Quebec have witnessed many, often violent protests in CEGEPs and secondary schools across the province as students and teachers fight against cutbacks, lay-offs and selective mechanisms set up to limit universities to an even smaller elite.

The latter struggle — against pre-university aptitude tests forced on francophone CEGEP graduates — has a worthwhile lesson for all of us. The government this week decided to cancel the tests in the face of militant actions by thousands of angry students. Once again it becomes clear that the most effective response to the repression that comes down from McGill or the cutbacks from Quebec lies in as vast a mobilization of students as possible.

Julian Sher

Pub a success

by Dave Ress

Gertrude's, the new Students' Society pub, opened yesterday in the old coffee lounge of the Union building. Gertrude's first day, celebrated with wide grins, a lot of beer, and plenty of other drinks (including even orange juice), was a "spectacular success", according to manager Kirk Kelly.

"We had four hundred people here at one point in the afternoon," Kelly said, "and Labatts and Molsons each bought a round for everybody."

Kelly was visibly enthused, and spent much of the night going around the pub and asking people's opinions of it. Most people had positive things to say.

However, Kelly was angered by charges made earlier in the day by Elliot Majerczyk that the hiring of pub personnel had been unfair. He called the charges "exaggerated and untrue". Majerczyk, who had applied for a job as a waiter in the pub but was not hired, said that although 15 positions had

been advertised the actual number was only ten, because of an unannounced preference for people who had set up the pub.

Kelly said that the basis for selection was "experience, financial need, and a feeling on my part that I could trust, and would enjoy working with the applicant."

Kelly said "these charges are absolutely unimportant, — the only important thing is the success of the pub."

The pub, which is divided into three parts, was set up in one week. The three sections include the centre, a darkly lit dance floor surrounded by round tables; the bar room, more brightly lit with a view of the bar; and a dark room with low, cushioned chairs.

The pub will be open on weekdays and Saturdays.

Law strike...

Continued from page 1

tolerate the poorly-regarded current program of the Bar or, even worse, that they might have nowhere to turn at all when the Bar cuts off funds.

The law students insist that they kept their part of the bargain and that the delay is due to bureaucratic incompetence. "If they work together, they could have the program ready in time" said Jean-Rene Ranger, president of the Law Undergraduate Society. "They're just passing the responsibility back and forth."

"We don't want the program any easier, just more practical," said LUS Vice-President Brian Heller. "What makes me really mad is that everyone agrees that the existing system is a waste of time."

But everyone does not agree on the same solution. Minister of Education Francois Cloutier has been conducting meetings with students which he described as "cordial". In a telephone interview after yesterday's demonstration, he said that he's following the situation closely and believes that a solution should be arrived at soon.

But he cautioned students not to underestimate the complexity of the problems. "I don't think all these pressures are necessary and I deplore the way our society goes to the streets for every problem instead of using the appropriate channels."

Funds available for program

Cloutier maintains, however, that he supports the new program and is pushing for it. The finances are available, he explains, and it's the universities that are not ready to make the change without further study.

But Robert pointed out that the universities are reluctant to make a move because many of them do not support the proposed program. The major point of his press conference was to propose a different program of professional training separate and distinctive from the Bar and the Universities with representatives from each. "This could be financed by the Ministry of Education and would have much more autonomy."

McGill law dean concerned about academic changes

The decision as to how to allocate the money is in the hands of the Universities. McGill Vice Principal Allan McColl has also been meeting with Law students to consider the issue. "The problem is more than money," he explained. "We have to worry about the recruitment of staff and the repatriation of professors to universities has its political angles. Nobody's dragging their feet, it's just that the law dean has to preoccupy himself with his faculty and consider the academic meaningfulness of the change."

Brian Heller believes that McGill law professors are scared to bring professional training to the Universities because the government intervention will affect their control of academia. "No one has actually come out and said this," he cautioned.

McGill Law Dean John Brierley opposes the new program. "Another academic program for law students is not appropriate at the university milieu," he said. "It should continue at the professional level." Brierley seemed to indicate some doubt as to whether the proposed program had ever been officially accepted. He is the only dean in the province to completely oppose it while others had only conditional objections.

"We're opposed in principle, so I'm not taking any initiative. I have to consider the consequences for McGill. But if the professional training program were brought back to the universities, we would do the best we could for it." Brierley says he's waiting for a reaction from the Minister of Education.

Dean Brierley says he understands the students' dilemma and believes that the demonstration can focus attention on the problem.

The law students also believe the public has the right to a better quality of legal services. A picket sign reads "law training concerns the public too".

"I know some people are going to ask why these guys complain when they're all in line for a cushy job anyway," remarked David Powell, a law student representative. "But this hassle has come up every year and it's about time something gets done about it."

Letters

Les pompiers sont les aristocrates de notre société

Monsieur le Rédacteur,

J'ai lu avec un certain mépris l'entrevue de votre Joan Shields avec un sapeur de la ville de Montréal, dans votre livraison du 4 novembre 1974.

De plus en plus, j'en ai plein le casque de ces gauchistes en culottes courtes. Le salaire initial d'un sapeur à l'emploi de la ville de Montréal est \$12,750 par année — ce qui les met dans le cadre des 25% des mieux payés au Canada.

Vous n'avez pas pris contact avec les sinistres, des gens à faibles revenus, qui n'ont pas le pouvoir arbitraire du maire Drapeau ni celui révoltant des sapeurs. N'ayant pas \$12,750 par année, ils deviennent facilement la victime des bourgeois et aristocrates de notre société. Les sapeurs de Montréal ne sont que des vulgaires bourgeois, sans conscience si ce n'est que celle qui constitue l'ensemble de leurs revendications de classe. Comme tous les autres, ils sont prêts à ce que les plus faibles paient la note.

Au moins, certains d'entre nous qui sont aussi des "vulgaires bourgeois", commencent à comprendre. Votre Joan Shields, elle ou lui, ne comprend rien.

L. L. LaPierre
Professeur agrégé

[De la part des rédactrices: Comme nous le comprenons, "monsieur le rédacteur" [Bonnie Price] et Joan Shields sont des femmes.]

FOUND

Two management books in the vicinity of Aylmer and Sherbrooke across from the 3 aces bar.

David Harrington
845-0432

Philippines: America's next war?

by Bill Wolfertz

The American government has had heavy military control in the Philippines in the six years that President Ferdinand E. Marcos has been in power. Having gained his position through a coup in 1972, Marcos has had to use underhanded methods to keep the Filipino people from voicing their opposition to the American domination.

The Philippines is an underdeveloped, agricultural nation. Most of the farmers are peasants locked into a feudal tenancy system. Industry is mainly in the hands of foreign companies, largely American. These interests dominate the Philippines, cooperating with the most backward elements of Philippine society: the feudal landowners, the Catholic church hierarchy, the right wing of the ruling class, and the Marcos bureaucracy.

In the Wall Street Journal of March 12, 1973, a prominent Filipino politician was reported as saying, "The people know that the American government is behind Marcos. Without American support, he would fall in a month."

In 1973, \$83 million was received in American economic and military aid to fight "insurgents". The White House asked for \$100 million for aid in 1974, including \$30 million in military aid, consisting of Vietnam War surplus weapons at one-third the original price.

Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee stated: "Our program aims at the security and stability of that country. The US maintains military positions in the Philippines and the stability of that country is particularly important for us."

US military hardware given to the Marcos regime consists of planes,

helicopters, patrol boats, landing craft, rifles, trucks and communications equipment. It is designed to "increase the mobility, communications and fire power of the Philippine armed forces for counter-insurgency operations."

The US Military Advisory Group (USMAG) has 65 permanent officers assigned to the Philippine armed forces. Although Defence Department regulations prohibit American military "advisors" from taking part in hostilities, the NPA claims to have killed 25 of them in four years of fighting.

Since January 1972, US and Philippine Special Forces (i.e., the "Green Berets") have carried out over 12 "civic action exercises": building roads, bridges and carrying out propaganda campaigns. In short, they were creating an infrastructure to support military operations. This is what was done in Vietnam in the early 1960's. "Pacification teams" have already been sent into guerrilla areas in the countryside.

The new American ambassador to the Philippines, William H. Sullivan, was in Laos when the American bombing began there and the CIA started to force mountain tribesmen to act as American mercenaries. Sullivan is also the highest ranking American in all of South-East Asia concerned with war and counter-insurgency.

At his Senate confirmation hearing, Sullivan admitted the possibility of armed American intervention in the Philippines under the terms of the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), and that it would be up to the American President, the Philippine President, and the State Department to make such a decision. This is basically how Presidents have gone over the heads of Congress and involved the US



in undeclared wars.

In 1973, the Marcos government notified SEATO that the Philippines was threatened in the south by "foreign-trained insurgents carrying foreign arms."

US support for Marcos declining

Opposition to American support for Marcos is increasing in the US Senate. Senator Alan Cranston of California has spoken against permanent military aid to the Philippines. And Senator James Abourezk of South Dakota has introduced an amendment to the military assistance budget to deny aid to nations which punish its citizens for political reasons.

With the US out of Indochina, and facing increased nationalist protest in Japan, the Philippines have become a strategic base for all of eastern Asia. The Philippines are located close to Indochina, China, Taiwan, Indonesia and Malaysia. There are two major bases there: Subic Bay Naval base, one of the most important in Asia; and Clark Air Force Base, the largest American air base in the world. In 1973, Clark received a higher appropriation than any other air base.

American assets in the Philippines amount to between \$2 billion and \$3 billion—more than 60 percent of all US private investment in South-East Asia. This includes oil refining, mining,

manufacturing, marketing, public utilities and financing. Most US companies use local sources of financing, which tends to drive up the cost of loans, create inflation and make it difficult for Filipino business to get loans. And for every dollar invested by these American companies, \$4.76 has been repatriated on an annual average, according to records of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

The Preparatory Commission of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines has issued the following program:

—Unite to overthrow the US-Marcos dictatorship

—Liberate the people from imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratism, and capitalism

—Establish a coalition government based on a truly democratic system of representation

—Maintain revolutionary solidarity with all people struggling against imperialism and all forms of reaction

The Commission has appealed for international support in the struggle against the most repressive regime in Philippine history since independence in 1946. A special appeal has been issued to Americans to oppose leaders of American imperialism which is supporting the Marcos regime, in order to prevent another Vietnam.



Elsie Gaches Village

was adopted by VP-16 upon arrival in the Philippines. The purpose of the Village is to teach orphaned children, who are mentally and physically retarded, a useful way of life. The land and buildings were donated by a wealthy American nurse, and bear her name.

The men of VP-16 have donated both time and money to help the needs of Elsie Gaches. A water buffalo, tape recorder, two lawn mowers, four desks, food and clothing were given by the Squadron and various charity groups in Jacksonville. A special vote of thanks to the Squadron Wives for their support in this worthy endeavor.

Part of the Squadron spent a most enjoyable Christmas at the annual Yuletide party. We supplied the presents and the children supplied the Christmas Carols and entertainment.

Since our arrival, the weekly trip to Elsie Gaches has been filled with Good Samaritans from the Squadron ready and willing to lend hand to the children of Elsie Gaches Village.



Philippine conference

The schedule of the conference is as follows:

Friday, November 8 at 7:30 p.m.

Speeches and discussion on the history of Philippines, role of US imperialism, martial law, and the present struggle.

Saturday, November 9

Afternoon Workshops

12:30-2:30 The Philippines — Another Vietnam?
Martial Law
2:30-4:00 The National Democratic Struggle
4:00-5:30 Support Work of Filipinos Abroad and Friends

Evening

5:30-7:00 Third World Dinner: Resolutions & Solidarity Messages
7:00

7:15 Third World Cultural Performances by: Chileans, Laotians, Filipinos, Vietnamese, Haitian Cultural Group, and others.



McGill on the rocks

Curlers lose again

by the Godfather

The cosa nostra is after me. For two weeks, I've been trying to get my name in the by-line, and instead, El Presidente, McGill's version of Zorro, or my code name S_____C_____

gets printed. Now, I'm in danger of being thrown into the Place Ville Marie fountain dressed in a pepperoni overcoat, and it's all the fault of the Daily sports editor.

Speaking of Oleg Zzzado-rozzny, he is skipping 1 of 3 McGill rinks that will enter the Provincial Colts Playoffs, starting in three weeks. The other 2 skips will probably be Bob Macdonald and Gren Schoch. Their fortunes will be duly recorded by this duly reporter in the duly Daily.

Meanwhile, our 4 out-of-shape, sore, blistered, and strung out heroes, got knocked out of St. Lambert last Thursday, thanks to a 7-4 3rd round loss at the hands of Beauchateau. After falling behind 3-0 after 3 ends, due to a combination of missed shots and some lucky breaks for the Beauchateau skip, McGill

scored three in the 4th end to tie it. But the opposition took two in the 5th when skip Mike Cohen failed on two attempts at guarding a rock in the front of the four foot circle. In the 6th, Mike had a free draw for two points, and missed, so it was 5-4 for them. There was a letdown in the 7th as several takeout shots rolled out of the house instead of staying in. Beauchateau took two, and that was that.

One bright light that came out of the St. Lambert affair was the consistent shooting of newcomer Gren Schoch playing second, who was the best on the ice for the entire bonspiel. In fact, when the team proceeds to Greystone, he will be playing skip while Mike Cohen moves to second. Richard Dubois and Stewart Cohen remain at lead and third respectively.

The MCC opened last Saturday with 30 members showing up to burn off some summer fat and get in shape for the season. After the workout, there were various reactions given to this reporter:

Richard Dubois (pres.): "On Sat. Nov. 2 at 1 pm, there was a

workout..."

Mike Cohen: "What a heavy practice!"

Adele Miles: "I'm stiff."

Steve Ducat: "I wasn't there."

Big Gall Beggs: unavailable for comment.

Laura Davis: "I had a lot of fun, actually."

Jean Drapeau: "Le rock, c'est moi!"

There will be eight teams in the mixed league, and presently, all 32 positions are filled. However, there are still partial memberships available for those who want to spare in the games. This is ideal for people who want to curl but may not be able to come every weekend for scheduled games.

There are five teams in the men's league, which is playing off for the berth in the QUAA. Oleg Zadorozny and his Dally cronies, Bob Macdonald, Steve Ducat, Jim Stafford, and Gren Schoch are skipping the teams. Game times will be announced in the What's What column Thursday or Friday.

SHOT ROCKS: Please bring membership fees Saturday... they are needed to pay for the ice... thanks to Graham Jardine for instructing some of the new curlers last weekend.

Sports



This was the scene yesterday afternoon at the lower campus corral, as the McGill engineers pitted their soccer savvy against the Sir George Williams University engineers. It was a grand day for soccer, with both teams exhibiting talent worthy of World Cup contention. It became apparent, almost obvious, as the game unfolded, that either of these two fine teams could whip the German or Dutch soccer squads on any given day. Russian soccer authorities present yesterday at McGill witnessed the match but refused to comment on the game, stating only that they were only "here to learn."

Redmen down Vanier 73-66

by Ian Wong

The McGill men's basketball team opened up this season on the right running shoe with a 73-66 home exhibition win over Vanier College on Tuesday night.

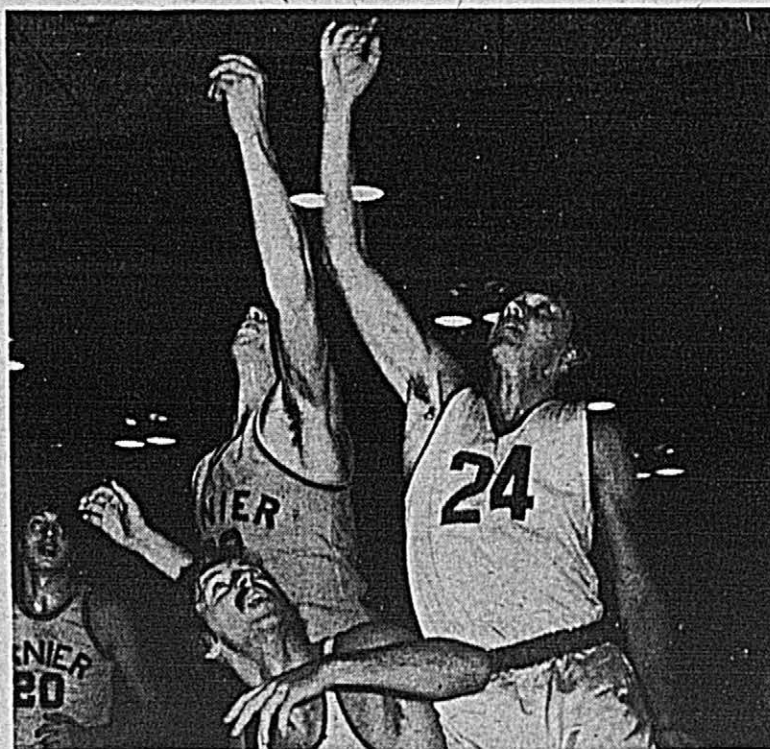
The Redmen ran off to an early 15-4 lead within the first six minutes of play, exhibiting a good running game as well as some fine rebounding at both ends of the court. Tight defensive play forced some errant passing on the part of Vanier, which resulted in many turnovers as McGill built up a lead it never lost throughout the whole match.

Vanier stormed back, though, to cut down the margin during the second quarter, trailing only by a score of 35-29 at half-time.

McGill reacted by switching from a zone to a man-to-man defence early in the second half. Vanier capitalized on some early confusion due to the change by breaking for two quick baskets. The Redmen bounced back though, putting together some strings of hot shooting and maintaining a comfortable lead for the rest of the game.

All the members of the McGill team got a chance to play between a quarter to a half of the contest and all showed flashes of brilliance when on the floor.

Cliff Bochner led the way for



the home team with 15 points as well as contributing four assists. He was followed by Joe Dylewski and David Kassie who popped in 12 and 10 points respectively. Mark Vickers topped the opposing side of the scoresheet with 15 points.

Coach Butch Staples was generally satisfied with his team's performance but indicated that "We missed shots we

shouldn't have". The final tally showed that they shot 36 per cent from the floor and 41 per cent on free throws, both not very impressive figures. He also added that their zone defence required some improvement.

The Redmen finish off their exhibition schedule at home on Friday night against Ottawa University and in a match with Queens on Saturday afternoon.

Intramural pucking

by Zeb Cohen

Violence and horrendous officiating marked the first contest as Les Carabiniers yesterday inaugurated their second campaign in McGill Intramural Open League with a 4-3 loss to the highly-rated Jocks. The game however was immediately placed under protest by an irate Carabiniers management.

Les Carabiniers, named after Montreal's most illustrious tavern, skated off the ice at the conclusion of the first half with a hard-earned 3-0 lead. Paced by the tough Dilembo Brothers and their mercurial centre Pat Carson, the team had checked viciously, passed crisply and in general displayed the rich talent that have made them the favourites to take it all this year. Although the Jocks had some superb opportunities the newly-recruited goaltender, Jean Francois stymied their shooters time and time again.

It was in the last ten minutes of the contest that all hell broke loose. The Jocks had rallied with three garbage goals and were gaining a slow momentum. With the score tied, the Jocks, in their evident frustration to score the go-ahead goal, began to take runs at the smallest of Les Carabiniers, including the volatile Bill "The Man" Stanimir.

On one occasion Stanimir sustained a cut above the eye and that was about all the little winger could take. He retaliated with a heavy upper cut and within moments both benches emptied and the rink became festooned with sticks, gloves and Jocks. The major contests featured Mike, the tall feller on defense, and of course Stanimir himself. Both comported themselves admirably.

The referee did not do likewise. His dastardly conduct made the whole episode particularly chaotic, as his bravery increased in inverse proportion to his distance from the fisticuffs. Impartial observers report he did nothing to halt the festivities, preferring rather to mumble to himself softly, propped up against the boards. Perhaps he was lamenting the absence of his partner the linesman, who did not see fit to appear for the game. As a result, there were a number of flagrant off-side and icing calls, some of which many attributed to the referee's fertile imagination.

Although Les Carabiniers management were unavailable for comment after the match, word came from their dressing room that the game, which more closely resembled a debacle, would indeed be placed under protest.

From our readers

No love for dissenting profs

While undoubtedly all academics have opinions about the quality of life in the university, sociologists in particular seem to be driven by some unexplained compulsion to share their inner thoughts with the public. I am referring specifically to Professor Hamilton's letter on university life in the Montreal Star (Oct. 3), to Professor Dixon's letter on the same topic in the McGill Daily (Nov. 5), of course, to this letter. Carrying a case to a reading public not familiar with the specifics of McGill University life, and of life within the sociology department here in particular, is dangerous in that

the public is less likely to be critical of the statements made, no matter how outrageous those statements are. It is precisely because Professors Hamilton and Dixon have made some statements that are — quite simply — outrageous and do no credit to their intellectual abilities that I am committing my own opinions to paper.

On the face of it, the Hamilton and Dixon articles would seem polar opposites. Hamilton complains of the entrenchment of mediocre faculty (from which he presumably excludes himself) and Dixon of the repressive and regressive actions of an entrenched few (from which she presumably excludes herself). Nonetheless, in many ways, they proceed using the same sort of analysis.

Both Hamilton and Dixon see the university as threatened by a group of persons whose intentions are not honourable. Avoiding for the moment the obvious folk-psychology label for those who feel threatened by dishonourable people in positions of power, it is clear that both Hamilton and Dixon are simplistically locating the problems of the university in the

motivations of individuals, and are not at all considering current outside social conditions or the dynamics of organizational behaviour as potential sources for the difficulty in which universities find themselves. Certainly, if this is the level of analysis to be expected of trained sociologists at McGill, then Professor Hamilton is quite right about the pervasiveness of mediocrity in the university.

Both Hamilton and Dixon make statements with important implications for the conduct of affairs in the university without feeling the need to support these with anything other than vague anecdotal data. For instance, Professor Hamilton argues that the expansion of university staff in the 1960s lowered the general quality of the staff that was recruited. I know of absolutely no evidence to support the assertion that the quality of junior staff today is any worse than that of junior staff a generation ago, and neither does Professor Hamilton. Further, I can think of a common sense argument that would lead one to predict just the reverse: true, departments did expand rapidly in the 1960s, but the 60s were also a time of great intellectual ferment, a time that promoted originality and integrity, and that therefore those educated in the 60s are likely to be more capable of making meaningful intellectual contributions to the discipline than those educated previously. To be sure, I have absolutely no evidence to support this line of reasoning, but this only means that my argument has the same degree of support as Professor Hamilton's.

Both Hamilton and Dixon stigmatize large classes of persons with unfavourable labels. By not mentioning any names, Professor Hamilton casts aspersions upon a whole class of persons, myself included, when he talks of the

mediocrity of the Professors educated in the 1960s. Professor Dixon does the same with her offhand, supercilious comments about "junior faculty who exhibit the proper servility." Such comments would be out of place in any discussion among educated people; I am especially appalled that they have been issued by supposedly professional colleagues with whom I am associated.

For both Hamilton and Dixon, mediocrity is an important issue, although for the one it is mediocrity in the junior ranks, while for the other it is mediocrity in the senior ranks. Contrary to Professor Dixon's view, the tightening up of standards that is undeniably occurring in the universities probably does not reflect an attempt to protect establishment sociology, but is rather an inevitable consequence of the drying up of the university's outside resources. On the other hand, while Professor Hamilton

would undoubtedly endorse the abstract notion that mediocrity at all levels should be eliminated, in fact the entire thrust of his article suggests his belief that mediocrity is concentrated at the lower levels and the attack on mediocrity should begin there. My own personal experience suggests that mediocrity is to be found at all levels. Furthermore, while the elimination of mediocre junior staff is far easier than Professor Hamilton would have you believe, the elimination of mediocre senior staff is far more difficult. Thus I would be far more impressed with Full Professor Hamilton's righteous indignation over mediocrity if he were to make some concrete proposals for the identification and elimination of mediocrity at his own level.

Michael P. Carroll
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology

What's What

POETRY READING
Tom Ezy at Vehicle Gallery, 61 Ste. Catherine, Sunday November 10 2 pm.

LAST TANGO (BOOGIE) AT RVC
Disco at main cafeteria of RVC, 641 Sherbrooke. Music by Smoking Road. Saturday November 9 at 8 p.m. Sponsored by Hillel. Check ads for more information.

MCGILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
There will be a meeting at the McGill Historical Society Monday, November 11 at 3 pm in L614. Among topics to be discussed, November 19 panel discussion. All invited.

CHESS
All those interested in restarting the old chess club, meet at the Arts cafeteria, Friday at 3 pm. Bring your own stuff.

RESIDENCE THEATRE CLUB
Games, exercises, improvisations. Only interest and energy required. Monday, November 11, 8:30 pm. Molson Hall library.

COMMUNITY MCGILL
Volunteers needed to work at Douglas Hospital as buddies for patients. Mon, Wed, Fri: 2-4 pm. Tues, Thurs: 1-3 pm. Union 411.

CHINESE STUDENTS
Drama group meeting, Saturday, November 9 at 7 pm, RVC, Reynolds lounge. Newcomers welcome to participate or watch.

I.S.S.M.
Meeting on Monday, November 11 at 1 pm. All interested students should come to Union B-26.

POLISH THEATRE TROUPE
Polish students' theatre from Wrocław "Kalambur". They will present the play "In the Rhythm of the Sun". Friday, Nov. 8 at 8 pm in Sandwich theatre. They are worth seeing.

DEBATING UNION
All debaters interested in judging the high school tournament on Friday evening and Saturday morning please contact Patrick between 3 and 7 pm in Union B 123-124.

UKRAINIAN SOCIETY
On Monday, November 11, there will be an election meeting in room L821 at 6 pm. Also to be discussed is the programme of activities for 1974-75. Refreshments.

C.A.R. FORUM
"The TAEU and the Fight Against Educational Testing". Wednesday, November 13 at 8 pm. New auditorium, CEGEP de Maisonneuve, 3800 Sherbrooke E. Guest speaker: Bob Leonhavel (C.A.R. New York).

MCGILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Meeting on Monday, November 11 at 3 pm in L61. November 19 panel discussion subject to be discussed. All invited.

BRIDGE CLUB
Duplicate game every Tuesday, 6:45 pm at Union, second floor. Lessons November 12. BH 21, 5 pm.

LAMB IN CONCERT
Lamb is a Hebrew-Christian singing group who proclaim the New Covenant relationship by the atonement of the Messiah. Wednesday, November 13 in the ballroom from 12-2 pm.

MCGILL CHINESE STUDENT SOCIETY
Correction for Intercollegial Soccer tournament: held in Forbes Field instead of Lower Campus. November 9 and 10, from 9 am to 4 pm. Come and cheer for your team.

SRI CHINMOY MEDITATION
A disciple of Sri Chinmoy will give a short talk and conduct a meditation. 4 pm on Monday, November 11. Union 327.

MCGILL CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY
Intercollegial Soccer tournament November 9 and 10, 9 am — 4 pm, Lower campus.

PREMEDICAL SOCIETY
Dr. D. Rubinstein, Dept. of Biochemistry will speak on "The Preservation of Erythrocytes" Monday November 11 at 1 p.m. Francis Seminar Room, 4th floor, McIntyre Medical building.

INDIA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CLUB
Celebrates Deepawali November 16, 8 pm. Call 331-9694 or 342-2403.

L'AEFUM
Nous avons besoin d'artisans pour une exposition d'Arts et de Metiers Quebecois. Téléphonez 271-3591 et 321-7214.

OPEN GYM
All facilities available for recreation Sundays until December 8, 12 to 5 pm.

UNION OF PHILOSOPHY STUDENTS
"Freud on the Autonomy of the Ego" lecture by Victor Levin. Monday November 11, 1 pm SBB 562. All welcome.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
General Meeting and party Friday, November 8 in Union 457 at 5 pm. Everyone welcome.

WOMEN'S UNION
Meeting for interested women. Revising constitution and forming steering committee. Monday, November 11 at 6 pm, Union 467.
General Meeting at 12 pm Tuesday, November 12 Union 307 to ratify revised constitution and select interim executive for student council. Call 849-0300 after 10.



MCGILL FILM SOCIETY

The First Circle

Friday Nov. 8th

Don't Look Now

Saturday Nov. 9th

Place: Both FDAA
Time: 7 & 9:30 pm
Admission: 75 cents

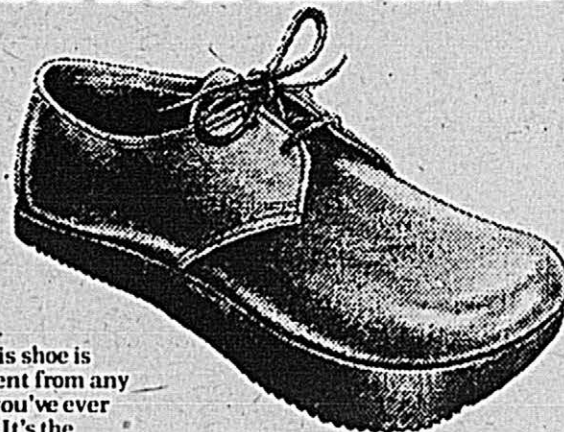
Info: 392-8934

Today

Women's Squash Intramurals:
Sign up deadline today. Women's locker room, Currie Gym. Tournament begins November 11 through to Christmas.
Black Solidarity Day at Lawson:
James Turner, head of Black Studies at Cornell U. in discussion on "Prejudice and the Black Experience". All welcome. 3 pm, Selby campus, second floor lounge.
English Department:
Kalambur, a visiting Polish theatre group, will perform tonight at 8 pm in Player's Theatre. Tickets at box office, \$1.
ISA World Cinema:
Films on Canada, Ethiopia, Vietnam. 12-2 pm, Union B26-27. Admission free.
Chinese Student Choral Group:
Practice tonight. All welcome. RVC reading room, 8 pm.
Debating Union:
Anyone interested in judging on Friday and

Saturday, please sign up in Union 123-124 between 3-7 pm.
English Department:
Film screening (free admission): "Raisin in the Sun". 3-5 pm, FDAA.
South-East Asian Students' Association:
General Meeting and Union Party Friday November 8 in Union 457 at 5 pm. All welcome.
McGill Film Society:
Friday International presents "The First Circle". FDAA, 7-9:30 pm. Admission 50c.
Come on over!
We're waiting to welcome you at Sigma Chi with a delicious, free dinner and a friendly atmosphere! 1 pm, 3581 University.
CDAS Workshop:
Urban planning in Kenya: Dean of Faculty of Architecture Design and Development at U. of Nairobi. 12:15 pm, 3437 Peel, second floor lounge. Refreshments.
East Asian Studies Society:
Important meeting today at 12:30 pm. 3434 McTavish Street, Room 402.
Ski Team:
McGill vs. U. de M. soccer match at 6:15 pm, Forbes Field. All please attend!

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Main Cafeteria